

## THE GREAT AMITY!

## Full Details of the President's Death

## SCENES AT THE DEATH-BED

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## The following official bulletins appeared in part of our morning edition of Saturday:

## [OFFICIAL.]

## WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

## April 15-1:30 a. m.

Major-General DIX: This evening at 9 o'clock, at Ford's theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and Major Rathbone, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three shots on the throat and two on the face.

It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse, Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre, but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee, and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 15-3 a. m.

Major-General DIX: The President still breathes, but is quite insensible, as he has been ever since he was shot. He evidently did not see the person who shot him, but was looking on the stage, as he was approached behind. Mr. Seward has rallied, and it is hoped he may live.

Frederick Seward's condition is very critical. The attendant who was present was stabbed through the lungs and is not expected to live. The wounds of Major Seward are not serious.

Investigation strongly indicates J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President. Whether it was the same or a different person that attempted to murder Mr. Seward remains in doubt. Chief-Justice Chase is engaged in taking the evidence.

Every exertion has been made to prevent the escape of the murderer. His horse has been found on the road near Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865. TWELFTH DISPATCH.

When the excitement at the theater was at its height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering, it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi. Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known; but the man struck him on the

head with a "bully," severely injuring during the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster of the United States Army, and Mr. Hanes, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three shots in the neck, but severing it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President. It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant-Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the Government called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of the wildest excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow; many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassin. The whole Metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theater and at Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour—10 o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate these gentlemen. Some evidences of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the police.

Vice-President Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865. THIRTEENTH DISPATCH.

It was Capt. Rathbone, late of Gen. Burnside's staff, and stepson of Senator Harris, with Miss Harris, who were in the box with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. The Captain received a wound in the arm in his effort to detain the assassin.

The President is rapidly sinking, and the attending surgeons say he will expire in a very short time. Secretary Seward has just dropped into a comfortable sleep. His pulse remains full, and his physicians pronounce him in a hopeful state.

A burden of anxiety has been lifted by a dispatch just received from Gen. Grant. The train had reached Philadelphia all right. The six Rebel Generals accompanied him on this train, while the remainder of the three or four hundred other officers below that rank who arrived to-day were sent to the Old Capitol.

There is one universal acclaim of acclamation resting upon J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin. If he is indeed innocent, the popular feeling against him must be unbearable.

FOURTEENTH DISPATCH. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15-1:30 a. m. I have just visited the dying couch of Abraham Lincoln. He is now in the agonies of death, and his physicians say he cannot live more than an hour. He is surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, all of whom are bathed in tears.

Senator Sumner is seated on the right of the couch on which he is lying, the tears streaming down his cheeks and sobbing like a child. All around him are his physicians, Surg. Gen. Barnes directing affairs.

The President is unconscious, and the only sign of life he exhibits is by the movement of his right hand, which he raises feebly. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in an adjoining room, into which Secretary Stanton has just gone to inform them that the President's physicians have pronounced his case hopeless.

As I pass through the passage to the front door I hear shrieks and cries proceeding from the room in which the grief-stricken wife and children are seated. I obtain from Quartermaster General Meigs the following account of the assassination:

About 10 o'clock a man dressed in a dark suit and hat entered the private box in which Mr. Lincoln and his party—consisting of Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Harris—were seated, and Capt. Rathbone of Albany.

Immediately upon opening the door he advanced toward Mr. Lincoln with a six-barrel revolver in his right hand and a bowie knife in his left. The President, who was intent upon the play, did not notice his intrusion, and the gentleman, who was seated beside him arose to inquire the reason of his entry.

Before he had time to ask the assassin what he wanted he fired one charge from his revolver which took effect in the back of the President's head. The ball passed through and came out at the right temple.

Capt. Rathbone, who was in the box with Mr. Lincoln, attempted to arrest the murderer, and in trying to do so, received a stab in his arm. The assassin then leaped from the box on to the stage. Before he disappeared behind the curtain he turned, and with a terrific flourish and shout, waved his knife and shouted, "Sic semper tyranni!"

No sudden was the affair that for some moments after its occurrence the audience supposed that it was a part of the play, and were only undeceived when it was announced from the stage by the manager that the President of the United States had been shot.

The shock fell upon the audience like a thunderbolt, and loud cries were immediately made to capture or kill the assassin. The scene which ensued cannot be described. Men and women rushed for the doors crying and shouting for vengeance on the murderer.

The numerous emissaries of the Slave Power escaped easily and rapidly from the theater, and mounted a horse and fled. The President, insensible, was carried out and taken to a house opposite the theater.

Mrs. Lincoln fainted in the box and was borne out after her husband. The mass of the evidence to-night is that J. Wilkes Booth committed the crime.

Whoever it is, there is reason for thinking that the same bold and bloody hand attempted the life of Secretary Seward.

His wounds were made by a knife as big as that waved on the stage to the Virginia Rebel motto of "Sic semper tyranni."

FIFTEENTH DISPATCH. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15-2:12 a. m. The President is still alive; but he is growing weaker. The ball is lodged in the brain three inches from where it entered the skull. He remains insensible, and his condition is utterly hopeless.

The Vice President has been seen to him; but all company, except the members of the Cabinet and of the family, is rigidly excluded.

Large crowds still continue in the street, as near to the house as the line of guards allows.

FIRST DISPATCH. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

Major-General DIX: Secretary Seward died this morning at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865-4:10 a. m. To Major-General DIX: Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, beside a severe cut upon the head. The attendant is still alive but hopeless. Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from."

Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15-8:40 a. m. Major-General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, has offered a reward of \$10,000 to the party or parties arresting the murderer of the President, and the assassin of the Secretary of State and his son.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15-8:30 a. m. Hopes are expressed this morning that Secretary Seward will survive his wounds. The surgeons evidently despair of the Assistant-Secretary, Frederick Seward.

The Rebel assassin is described by the colored porter on duty at that entrance door of the house as a man in light pantaloons, and a dark frock coat, buttoned up about the size, to use his own words, of Mr. George E. Baker.

He represented that he was sent by Doctor Verdi with a prescription of medicine for Secretary Seward, (which he was told to deliver personally, with the doctor's instructions how it should be taken. The party declined to admit him, a parley ensued, and full five minutes passed before the assassin effected admission into the house.

With a directness of walk which would indicate a knowledge of the house, he went straight up to the Secretary's bedroom and entered it.

The character of physician was instantly thrown off, and that of a determined murderer put on. There were four persons in the room: Major Augustus Seward, Miss Fanny Seward, the Secretary's daughter, a hired man nurse, and the chief messenger of the State Department, also acting as nurse.

The Secretary lay in bed on his back; the assassin jumped upon the bed and endeavored to cut the throat of his victim.

He inflicted three different wounds upon it. While engaged in it the man nurse had flung himself upon his bed and thrown his arms around him and striven to pull him off the bed.

The murderer instantly reversed the action of his knife, and stabbed and cut quickly over his shoulder, and drove the nurse off his back. He then sprang from the bed and engaged in a fight for escape with all that opposed him.

He stabbed the chief messenger dangerously in the breast, stabbed Major Seward in the arm and beat him over the head and face with a heavy pistol and disabled him, and attacked Frederick Seward, who had entered the room from an adjoining chamber, and gave him a scalp wound with his knife, strange to say, commenced at the forehead, passed over the top of the head, and extended part way down the back of the head, and then struck him, either with the pistol or a slung-shot, a heavy blow, which knocked him down insensible.

The way of escape was clear, the assassin ran down stairs, mounted his horse and rode rapidly away.

The Secretary's throat has three distinct gashes; no artery has been severed, and although much effusion of blood has taken place, and a terrible shock given to his enfeebled system, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Frederick Seward sustained a fracture of the skull. Portions of bone have been removed from the wound. The unfavorable symptoms of stupor and vomiting ensued upon the injury, and have characterized his condition during the night.

Major Seward is about this morning, one arm in a sling and his head and face bandaged.

The department messenger is considered to be dangerously wounded. The hired nurse's wounds, although numerous, are not serious.

The assassin is said to have been traced by the horse he rode, and which was hired from a livery stable here to the Long Bridge, and over into Virginia. Both the man and his crime are the slave power.

Associated Press Account of the Assassination.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15, 1865. The assassin of President Lincoln left behind him his hat and his spur.

The hat was picked up in the President's box, and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and by other parties not allowed to see it before describing it.

The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen, who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away.

It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theater and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented.

It therefore seems evident that the aim of the parties was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassin.

In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city.

Mayor Wallace and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city.

Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. Richards.

Gen. Augur sent horses to mount the police.

Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The Daily Chronicle says: "As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed, and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin."

"A preliminary examination was made by Moore, Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify and the evidence, as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive to this effect, that the murderer of President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth."

"His hat was found in the private box, and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident, after he leaped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse."

"This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theater and is, of course, acquainted with its exits and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is easily understood."

"The person who assassinated Secretary Seward left behind him a slung-shot and an old rusty navy revolver, the chambers being broken loose from the barrel as if done by striking."

"The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead; and the other balls, smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out."

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15-10 a. m. The Star extra says:

"At 7:20 o'clock the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether."

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mrs. John Hay, the Private Secretary and others were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. Abbott show the condition of the late President throughout the night:

11:00 o'clock—Pulse 44.  
11:05 o'clock—Pulse 45, and respiration growing weaker.  
11:10 o'clock—Pulse 45.  
11:15 o'clock—Pulse 45.  
11:20 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 28.  
11:25 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 28.  
11:30 o'clock—Pulse 45, and fail.  
11:40 o'clock—Pulse 45.  
11:45 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 22.  
12:00 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 22.  
12:15 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 21, ecchymoma both eyes.

12:30 o'clock—pulse 35.  
12:35 o'clock—pulse 35.  
12:40 o'clock—pulse 35—right eye much swollen and ecchymoma.  
12:45 o'clock—pulse 35.  
12:50 o'clock—pulse 35—struggling motion of arm.

1—o'clock—pulse 35—respiration 28.  
1:05 o'clock—pulse 35—respiration 28.  
1:10 o'clock—pulse 35—very quiet, respiration irregular.  
1:15 o'clock—pulse 35—very quiet, respiration irregular.

Mrs. Lincoln present.  
2:10 o'clock—Mrs. Lincoln retired with Robert Lincoln to an adjoining room.  
2:30 o'clock—President very quiet—pulse 54—respiration 28.

2:50 o'clock—pulse 48—respiration 30.  
3 o'clock—visited again by Mrs. Lincoln.  
3:05 o'clock—respiration 24, and regular.  
3:15 o'clock—Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley.  
4 o'clock—respiration 28, and regular.

4:15 o'clock—pulse 60, respiration 35.  
5:00 o'clock—respiration 28; regular.  
6 o'clock—pulse failing; respiration 28.  
6:30 o'clock—still falling and labored breathing.  
7 o'clock—symptoms of immediate dissolution.  
7:22 o'clock—Death.

Surrounding the death bed of the President were Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster-General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, Senator Sumner, R. F. Andrews of New-York, Gen. Todd of Dakota, John Hay, Private Secretary, Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, Gen. Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenney, Miss Harris, Capt. Robert Lincoln—son of the President and Doctors E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Hatch, Neal Hall and Mr. Lieberman, Secretary McCulloch remained with the President until about 5 o'clock, and Chief-Justice Chase after several hours attendance during the night, returned early this morning.

Immediately after the President's death, a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary Stanton, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison and Attorney-General Speed were present. The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

SINCE THE DEATH.

The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theater to the Executive Mansion this morning at 9 o'clock, in a hearse wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, Gen. Augur and other military officers following on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises. Senator Yates and Representative Farnsworth being among the number admitted.

The body is being embalmed, with a view to its removal to Illinois.

Flags over the Departments and throughout the city are at half mast. Scarcely any business is being transacted anywhere, either on private or public account.

Our citizens, without any preconcert whatever, are draping their premises with festoons of mourning.

The bells are tolling mournfully. All is the deepest gloom and sadness. Strong men weep in the streets. The grief is wide spread and deep, and in strange contrast to the joy so lately manifested over our recent military victories.

This is indeed a day of gloom.

Reports prevail that Mr. Frederick W. Seward, who was kindly assisting the nursing of Secretary Seward, received a stab in the back.

His shoulder blade prevented the knife or dagger from penetrating into his body.

The prospects are that he will recover.

A report is circulated, repeated by almost everybody, that Booth was captured fifteen miles this side of Baltimore. If it be true, as asserted, that the War Department has received such information, it will doubtless be officially promulgated.

The Government Departments are closed by order, and will be draped with the usual emblems of mourning.

The roads leading to and from the city are guarded by the military, and the utmost circumspection is observed as to all attempts to enter or leave the city.

Vice-President Johnson becomes President. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15-12:30 p. m. Immediately after the death of the President, this morning, Secretary McCulloch and Attorney-General Speed and Postmaster-General Dennison waited on Vice-President Johnson and notified him that Mr. Lincoln was dead, and that by the Constitution he was President of the United States.

Chief-Justice Chase had accompanied this Committee. He administered the oath to Mr. Johnson, and the ceremony of his investiture with the office of President of the United States was complete.

A Cabinet meeting was appointed to be held at noon in the room of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The resignations of all the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet will be tendered. None of them will be accepted. Each head of Department will be requested to continue the discharge of his duties.

This request has already been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and some of his official actions, at an early hour in the forenoon, were based upon the communication by Mr. Johnson of his wishes and purposes.

The new President has this morning consulted Chief-Justice Chase in regard to the issuing of a proclamation, called for by the occasion.

The testimony written, and other evidence pointing to J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President, is deemed to be conclusive.

The name of the wretch who did the work in Secretary Seward's house is known to the authorities. His track has been taken.

The Secretary has improved this morning. He has had an interview with Mr. Stanton, and conversed with him at length upon the subject of the assassination and other matters, but doubts are expressed by experienced physicians about his ultimate recovery.

No hope whatever is entertained of Frederick Seward's surviving his injuries. His skull is fractured in two places. Though his pulse is stronger than two hours ago, his other symptoms remain unchanged.

The mail from Europe, opened at the State Department last night, brought warning from London of a plot to assassinate the President and Secretary of State. Such warning was received by the Government two weeks ago.

Booth's papers found in his trunk, fully prove a plot. The trunk, among other things, contained the uniform of a Rebel colonel.

Booth yesterday inquired at the Kirkwood House for the number of Vice-President Johnson's room.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

At an early hour this morning, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, stating that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House, as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief-Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and immediately repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary Seward, of the Treasury Department, Attorney-General Speed, F. B. Blair, ex. Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Hammy of Minnesota, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire, and Gen. Farnsworth of Illinois.

At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said: "The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkable good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centered